

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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HARRISON'S LETTER.

Reply to the Republican Notification Committee.

HIS NOMINATION ACCEPTED.

A Condensation of President Harrison's Letter Accepting the Republican Nomination for the Office of President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The following is a condensation of President Harrison's letter accepting the Republican nomination for the office of president of the United States:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.
Hon. William McKinley, Jr., and Others, Committee, Etc.

GENTLEMEN—I now avail myself of the first period of respite from public duties to respond to the notification which you brought to me on June 20, of my nomination for the office of president of the United States by the Republican national convention recently held at Minneapolis. I accept the nomination and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the acts of the administration.

I have endeavored without wavering or weariness, so far as the direction of public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1888. If the policies of the administration have not been distinctively and progressively American and Republican policies, the fault has not been in the purpose, but in the execution. A vote of want of confidence is asked by our adversaries; and this challenge to a review of what has been done we promptly and gladly accept.

The great work of the Fifty-first congress has been subjected to the revision of a Democratic house of representatives, and the acts of the executive department to its scrutiny and investigation. A Democratic national administration was succeeded by a Republican administration, and the freshness of events gives unusual facilities for fair comparison and judgment. There has seldom been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the Democratic party involved such serious results to the business interests of the country.

A brief review of what has been done and of what the Democratic party propose to undo, will justify this opinion. The Republican party during the civil war, devised a national currency, consisting of United States notes, issued and redeemable by the government, and of national bank notes, based upon the security of United States bonds. A tax was levied upon the issues of state banks and the intended result, that all such issues should be withdrawn, was realized.

Our money is all national money. I might almost say international, for these bills are not only equally and indiscriminately accepted at par in all the states but in some foreign countries. The Democratic party, if entrusted with the control of the government, is now pledged to repeal the tax on state bank issues, with a view of putting into circulation again, under such diverse legislation as the states may adopt, a flood of local bank issues. Only those who in the years before the war, experienced the inconvenience and losses attendant upon the use of such money, can appreciate what a return to that system involved.

The president says that few subjects have elicited more discussion or excited more general interest than that of a recovery by the United States of its appropriate share of the American carrying trade. He says:

This subject touches not only our pockets but our national pride. The great steamship lines of Europe were built up and are now in part sustained by direct or indirect government aid—the latter taking the form of a liberal pay for carrying the mails, or of an annual bonus given in consideration of agreements to construct the ships so as to adapt them for carrying an armament and to turn them over to the government on demand up to specified terms.

It was plain to every intelligent American that if the United States would have such lines, a similar policy must be entered upon. The Fifty-first congress enacted such a law; and under its beneficent influence, sixteen American steamships having an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons, and costing \$7,400,000, have been built in American shipyards. In addition to this, it is now practically certain that we shall soon have under the American flag one of the finest steamship lines sailing out of New York for any European port. This contract will result in the construction in American yards of four new passenger steamships of 10,000 tons each, costing about \$8,000,000, and will add to our naval reserve six steamships—the fastest upon the sea.

In speaking of the establishment of lines from our south Atlantic and gulf ports, the president declares that the Democratic party has found no place in its platform for any mention of this important subject and has shown its hostility to the general policy by refusing to expend an appropriation made during the last administration for ocean mail contracts with American lines.

The president makes a lengthy statement in regard to the reciprocity policy. It is now in practical operation, he says, with five of the nations of Central and South America, San Domingo, the Spanish and British West India Islands, and with Germany and Austria, under special trade arrangements with each. He says:

We have only begun to realize the benefit of these trade arrangements. The work of creating new agencies and of adapting our goods to new markets has necessarily taken time, but the results already attained are such, I am sure, as to establish in popular favor the policy of reciprocal trade, based upon the free importation of such articles as do not injuriously compete with the products of our own farms, mines and factories, in exchange for the free or favored introduction of our products into other countries. The declaration of the platform in favor of "the American doctrine of protection" meets my most hearty approval.

The convention did not adopt a schedule, but a principle, that is to control all tariff schedules. There may be difference of opinion among protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles necessary to effect an equalization between wages abroad and at home. In some not remote national campaigns the issue has been—or more correctly, has been made to appear to be—between a high and a low protective tariff, both parties expressing some solicitous regard

for the wages of our working people, and for the prosperity of our domestic industries. But under a more courageous leadership the Democratic party has now practically declared that if given power it will enact a tariff law without any regard to its effect upon wages or upon the capital invested in our great industries.

A Democratic congress holding this view can not enact, nor a Democratic president approve, any tariff schedule the purpose or effect of which is to limit importations or to give any advantage to an American workman or producer. A bounty might, I judge, be given to the importer, under this view of the constitution, in order to increase importations and get the revenue—for "revenue only" on the limitation. Reciprocity, of course, falls under this definition, for its object and effect is not revenue but the protection of commercial exchanges, the profits of which are wholly to our producers.

This destructive, un-American doctrine was not held or taught by the historic Democratic statesmen, whose fame as American patriots has reached this generation—certainly not by Jefferson or Jackson. This mad crusade against American shops, the bitter epithets applied to American manufacturers, the persistent disbelief of every report of the opening of a tin plate mill, or of an increase of our foreign trade by reciprocity, are as surprising as they are discreditable.

There is not a thoughtful business man in the country who does not know that the enactment into law of the declaration of the Chicago convention upon the subject of the tariff would at once plunge the country into a business convulsion such as it has never seen; there is not a thoughtful workingman who does not know that it would at once enormously reduce the amount of work to be done in this country, by the increase of importations that would follow, and necessitate a reduction of his wages to the European standard. If any one suggests that this radical policy will not be executed the Democratic party retains power, what shall be thought of a party that is capable of thus trifling with our great interests?

The president reviews the operations of existing tariff law by means of the data furnished by the senate committee appointed to make an inquiry into the subject. He finds that the cost of various articles of necessity has decreased under the tariff, that there has been an advance in wages and an advance in the price of farm products, and he says it is plain that the tariff law has not imposed burdens, but has conferred benefits upon both the farmer and workingman.

In regard to the tin plate industry, the president says:

In spite of the doubts raised by the elections of 1890 and of the machinations of foreign producers to maintain their monopoly, the tin plate industry has been established in the United States, and the alliance between the Welsh producers and the Democratic party for its destruction will not succeed. The official returns to the treasury department of the production of tin and terne plates, in the United States, during the last fiscal year, show a total production of 13,240,830 pounds, and a comparison of the first quarter 825,922 pounds, with the last 8,000,000 pounds shows the rapid development of the industry. Over 5,000,000 pounds during the last quarter were made from American black plates and the remainder from foreign plates.

Mr. Ayer, the treasury agent in charge, estimates as the result of careful inquiry that the production of the current year will be 100,000,000 pounds, and that by the end of the year our production will be at the rate of 200,000,000 pounds per annum. This tariff law has given employment to many thousands of American men and women, and will each year give employment to increasing thousands. Its repeal would throw thousands out of employment and give work to others only at reduced wages.

One of the favorite arguments against a protective tariff is that it shuts us out from a participation in what is called "the markets of the world." If this view is not a false one, how does it happen that our commercial competitors are not able to bear with more serenity our supposed surrender to them of the "markets of the world?" And how does it happen that the partial loss of our market closes tin plate mills and plush factories that still have all other markets? Our natural advantages, our protective tariff and the reciprocity policy, make it possible for us to have a large participation in "the markets of the world" without opening our own to a competition that would destroy the comfort and independence of our people.

The resolution of the convention in favor of bimetallism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has, upon these lines, my cordial adherence and support. I am thoroughly convinced that the free coinage of silver, at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality in their commercial uses of the two coined dollars, would conduce to the prosperity of all the great producing and commercial nations of the world. The one essential condition is that these dollars shall have and retain an equal acceptability and value in all commercial transactions. They are not only a medium of exchange but a measure of value; and, when two unequal measures are called in law by the same name commerce is unsettled and confused and the unwary and ignorant are cheated.

The president declared that the civil service system has been extended and the law enforced with vigor and impartiality. He approves of the efforts made to extend public education. He calls the attention of the farmers to the work done for the benefit of agriculture, to the opening of new markets for our pork products, and confidently submits to the intelligent and candid judgment of the American farmer whether in any corresponding periods of much has been done to promote his interests and whether a continuance and extension of these methods there is not a better prospect offered to him than in the invitation of the Democratic party to give our home market to foreign manufacturers and to abandon the reciprocity policy, and better also than the radical and untried methods of relief proposed by other parties which are soliciting his support.

Something is said of the foreign policy of the administration, which is stated to be not a matter of partisan politics but of patriotism and national honor, and which, it is believed, has caused the United States to be held in higher estimation abroad.

In regard to immigration the president says:

The necessity of a careful discrimination among the emigrant seeking our shores becomes every day more apparent. We do not want and should not receive

those who by reason of bad character or habits are not wanted at home. The industrious and self respecting, the lovers of law and liberty should be discriminated from the paupers, the criminal and the anarchist, who comes only to burden or disturb our communities. Every effort has been made to enforce the laws and some convictions have been secured under the contract labor law.

The president pronounces the condition of the country one of great prosperity, and concluded by stating:

A change in the personnel of a national administration is of comparatively little moment. If those exercising public functions are able, honest, diligent and faithful, others possessing all these qualities may be found to take their places. But changes in the laws and administrative policies are of great moment. When public affairs have been given a direction, and business has adjusted itself to these lines, any sudden change involves a stoppage and new business adjustments.

If the change of direction is so radical as to bring the commercial turntable into use, the business changes involved are not readjustments but are constructions. The Democratic party offers a program of demolition. The protective policy—to which all business, even that of the importer, is now adjusted—the reciprocity policy, the new merchant marine, all are to be demolished—not gradually, not taken down, but blown up. To this program of destruction it has added one constructive feature, the re-establishment of state banks of issue.

The policy of the Republican party is on the other hand distinctively a policy of safe progression and development of new factories, new markets and new ships. It will subject business to no perilous changes, but offers attractive opportunities for expansion upon familiar lines. Very respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

DEATH OF DANIEL DOUGHERTY.

The Silver-Tongued Orator Dies at His Philadelphia Residence.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Daniel Dougherty, the silver-tongued orator, died at his residence in this city shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Dougherty's death was due to nervous prostration, which affected his brain. He has been ill for several months past, but was recently thought to be recovering. A change for the worse came Saturday night, and he sank steadily until death resulted. Only the immediate members of the family were present, including his son, D. Webster Dougherty.



DANIEL DOUGHERTY.

Daniel Dougherty was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1828. While a child his mother died and his father married again. It was then that young Daniel left home and began his life struggle. His early life was a series of battles for existence. In his eighteenth year he made his real start in life by entering the law office of William and Samuel Badger. Two years afterward he became prominent as a Democratic speech-maker, and in 1849 he was admitted to the bar. In 1850 he was the acknowledged leader of the Douglas party in this city. In the presidential election that placed Lincoln in the White House for the first term the Douglas party in Philadelphia polled nearly 9,000 votes, which was due largely to Mr. Dougherty's earnest efforts.

The men weighed in a few minutes before 6 o'clock. The limit was 133 pounds. Myer scaled at 137 1/2 and McAuliffe 137 3/4.

When this proceeding was told by Professor Duffy it was made known that the time keeper would be R. M. Frank, while Jimmy Colville, of Boston, would hold the watch for McAuliffe, and George R. Clarke for Myer. It was 9:10 p.m. when McAuliffe entered the ring, accompanied by his handlers, and was only moderately applauded. Myer, who followed a minute later, was loudly cheered, showing that he was the favorite with the large majority. McAuliffe's seconds were Jack Sheehan, Joe Choyinski, Jimmy Nelson and Professor James Robertson, of Bay St. Louis. Myer was looked after by his brother Ed, John Eckert, Frank Hoxie and Alf Kennedy. Myer took his seat in the corner occupied by Jack Dempsey, Peter Maher and other losers, and it is called the unlucky corner.

The men, wearing only trunks, shoes and stockings, shook hands at 9:15 and returned to their corners. At 9:23 time was called. McAuliffe led with his right, but fell short. Mac then led with his left, but Myer stopped, and countered lightly on the body. McAuliffe was again the leader, but Myer countered heavily with his right on the stomach. Both missed fire a couple of times. In a rally Jack ran away before any harm was done and the crowd cheered. At the end of the round it looked as though McAuliffe was a little afraid of Myer's right hand.

Second round—McAuliffe shot out left and right on Myer's head and landed both. He again touched Myer in the face with his left. This he followed up with his left on the face and his right on the side of the head. A rally and a clinch followed, but both missed and no harm was done. Then McAuliffe led with his right, but fell short. Mac then led with his left, but Myer stopped, and countered lightly on the body. McAuliffe was again the leader, but Myer countered heavily with his right on the stomach. Both missed fire a couple of times. In a rally Jack ran away before any harm was done and the crowd cheered. At the end of the round it looked as though McAuliffe was a little afraid of Myer's right hand.

Third round—Myer opened this round with his left, but fell short. McAuliffe caught him an uppercut, but not hard. Myer then rushed McAuliffe, who kept away. There was a rally and a clinch without any harm, when Myer made another rush. Nobody was hurt in this round, but both men were apparently a little tired.

Fourth round—McAuliffe missed both right and left and Myer returned the compliment with right vigor on the stomach. Had it not been for the clinch McAuliffe would have fallen. A moment later McAuliffe fell to his knees from a blow on the stomach and Myer made a lunge at him. Cries of foul went up, but Myer did not hurt him. McAuliffe again floored Myer by a blow on the neck, which was the first that followed in rapid succession. Myer got up quickly and ran at McAuliffe, who jumped away.

Fifth round—Both fiddled awhile and then McAuliffe stopped Myer by a right on the head. Myer recovered quickly and let out his left and right, but in a harmless fashion. Myer landed left on McAuliffe's stomach lightly, both landed rights on each other's body, but without much force. A clinch followed. Just at the sound of the gong McAuliffe made a rush and landed right on Myer's head.

Sixth round—McAuliffe missed two left-handers and one right-hander for the head, but did land a hard left-hander, but touched him on the shoulder with the left. Both landed right-handers on the stomach and a clinch followed. Both men were tired, but McAuliffe got in a left-hander on the face and Myer returned a left on the chest. McAuliffe made another rush, but swung both hands wild.

Seventh round—The boys came out quite briskly. Mac continued to lead, but missed three times. In a rally Mac received a right-hander on the back of the head. A clinch followed, but McAuliffe jumped away out of it before any damage was done. Each got in a right-hander on the body and there was a hot rally, each man landed left and right on the body. Then each missed a right-hander intended for the head. Myer touched McAuliffe lightly on the stomach.

Eighth round—McAuliffe again led left on breast. Myer fell short with left. McAuliffe got in a left-hander on breast, but Myer returned two heavy blows, one with either hand on the breast. In another instant Myer got in a right-hander on Mac's ear, and in the clinch that followed Mac went down. It was hardly a fair knock-down for Myer, but the crowd was delighted to see McAuliffe on the floor.

Ninth round—McAuliffe feinted with his left and caught Myer on the stomach with the right. He repeated this, and Myer began to show signs of grogginess. McAuliffe then knocked Myer down with a right-hander on the head and did the same thing a moment later. Myer was groggy at the end of the round.

Tenth round—Myer came up quite lively and dodged a left-hander. McAuliffe hit out both on Myer's breast. Myer returned both left and right lightning on the breast. In a rally both landed left and right. Myer tried to get in his valuable right, but failed. Mac's good right touched Myer twice on the stomach and Myer returned very weak. Myer missed three blows which McAuliffe jumped away from.

Eleventh round—Myer was not so lively in coming to time, but made a rush with an effort. McAuliffe then rushed and got in left on the stomach and right on the head hard. In the clinch Myer's left found Mac's head but lightly. Myer was growing tired, but McAuliffe missed two blows intended for the head.

Twelfth round—They sparred away, but nobody was hurt for a whole minute when Mac ran and led out left and right with good force and Myer could make no return. McAuliffe was smiling and Myer looked scared. Myer swung with both hands and Mac laughed.

Thirteenth round—Myer came up with a bad cut under the eye, which was beginning to blacken. In a clinch Mac caught his man with a right on the stomach hard. Myer got in two weak blows on the ribs and in a rally tried to uppercut McAuliffe who dodged and missed.

Fourteenth round—McAuliffe landed two blows on Myer's head, but in a clinch Myer got in a fearful right on Jack's ribs. McAuliffe rushed, but Myer gave him two hard ones on the ribs and stomach.

Fifteenth round—Both men came up. Myer rather weak and groggy. Terrific in-fighting, both men leading heavily. McAuliffe ran at his man and pounded him with left and right on the stomach and face. Myer went down and stayed for six seconds. He arose very groggy and McAuliffe sailed in to him again. Myer could make no defense, and McAuliffe with right and left smashed the Illinois chop on the jaw, and Myer went down for the last time. He tried to get up but his strength was gone and he fell on the lower rope and then fell to the floor a beaten man.

On the whole McAuliffe put up a great fight. He did almost all the leading from the start, but fought warily with, for as he was of the opinion that Myer's right hand was to be feared, Myer was clearly outclassed and he had to depend altogether on his right. McAuliffe had him too weak early in the fight to permit him to get in with effect.

After the battle Dick Roche challenged any man in the world to fight McAuliffe at 133 pounds, weigh in at the ringside, for \$10,000 a side.

PROSPECTIVE LYNCHING.

An Indiana Farmer Locked Up but May Not Remain There Long.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 6.—J. McLenrock, of Yeddo, in Fountain county, is in jail, with a prospect of being mobbed by the farmers whose feelings he has outraged. McLenrock has long been a terror to his neighbors and shot their horses and cattle openly, and is suspected of even going after larger game occasionally.

Two years ago he married a wealthy widow and at once began to abuse her. He destroyed the good clothes of his wife's grown daughters, and refused to allow them to keep company with any young men until they finally rose in revolt and McLenrock was forced to leave. Friday night he burned the house over their heads and killed the stock, women fled for their lives. He was lodged in jail yesterday and will be prosecuted vigorously if he is not lynched by his indignant neighbors.

Eminent Poet Dead.

SCITUATE, Mass., Sept. 6.—T. W. Parsons, who died suddenly on Saturday, aged seventy-three, was one of Boston's most eminent poets. His translation of Dante's "Inferno" was considered one of the best translations of the work. His most recent work was a verification of the Episcopal collects.

EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS:
One Year.....\$3.00 Three Months.....75
Six Months.....1.50 One Month.....25
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1892.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For Kentucky, fair; slightly warmer; north winds; becoming variable in western portions.

PAYNTER, Democracy's choice, the people's friend and favorite, will have plain sailing at Carlisle to-day.

THE Public Ledger was prating yesterday about an empty State treasury. If our contemporary had kept itself informed it would have known there was nearly \$1,000,000 in the treasury at the time it was doing its prating.

THE Brown organs that are abusing and belittling the Legislature know well enough that there has been some miserable bungling higher up than the General Assembly. The sooner they cease their captious and ill-timed criticisms the better it will be all around.

VERMONT holds her State election today. She has been a rock-ribbed Republican through these many years, but the G. O. P. thought it best to tighten their hold on her, so sent Mr. McKinley up there a week or so ago to brace up the week-kneed. A Republican victory is anticipated, but "we shall see what we shall see."

SENATOR CARLISLE regards "the election of a Democratic President and Vice President by the votes of the people as reasonably certain, but he says it will not be accomplished without hard work all along the line." The people know that Mr. Carlisle is not given to visionary talk, but expresses his honest convictions when he is interviewed. While Democratic prospects are bright, don't lose sight of the fact that it is going to take work to win. There is ample time for a thorough organization all along the line, and if the Democrats will but do their duty, a glorious victory awaits the party in November.

THE Democratic members of the General Assembly know they are in a majority, and they certainly have sense enough to realize that they and their party will be held responsible for all legislation and for every blunder and mistake. Knowing this, they should cease their wrangling and strife and go to work. Disputes and differences over bills can soon be settled by caucus if an agreement can not be reached any other way. As for individual and personal disputes and quarrels, the General Assembly is no place for them; they should be adjusted elsewhere. Too many of the members seem to have lost sight of the fact that they should have the future welfare of the Commonwealth alone in view in all their doings.

CAPTAIN TUDOR of Hance's Reed and Brass Band is enthusiastic over the fine showing made by Portsmouth's industrial enterprises in the big Labor Day parade yesterday. Four hundred employees of one of the shoe factories marched behind the band, and this same factory had over two hundred employees in another part of the procession. This one factory paid out \$190,000 in wages alone the past year, and it is safe to say the biggest part of that eventually found its way into the hands of the merchants and other business men, for food, clothing and other necessities. There are two or three other shoe factories at Portsmouth, all just as prosperous if not so large. Shoe manufacturing is probably that city's greatest industry, and it has not been very many years since the first factory of this kind was started there. Maysville people don't seem to know a good thing when it's placed before them in black and white.

ONE OF THE BUSIEST CAMPAIGN LIARS.

Says the Georgetown News-Democrat:

"One of the busiest liars in behalf of protection is a newspaper called the American Economist. It is being copied by Republican papers everywhere, as newspaper readers have, no doubt, observed. A few days ago it published a list of twenty-eight manufacturing establishments in New York in which it claimed wages had been increased. Congressman Warner of New York, set himself about to investigate the truth of the article and the very first thing that he stumbled against was that many of the establishments were myths—had no existence—and that an increase of one man's wages from 25 to 50 cents per day was heralded as a 15 per cent. increase for the entire force employed. It is by such deception as this that the American people are to be hoodwinked in the support of an infamous measure which is consolidating wealth—robbing the many for the benefit of the few."

The New York World asserts that "not

one genuine case of a voluntary raise of wages in any protected industry was found among the twenty-eight cited. The list was a bald bunco, compiled to deceive and delude the simple-minded and credulous Republican voters to whom the Economist would be sent by the members of the Protective Tariff-Trust League."

The Economist ought to change its name. The American Campaign Liar would fit it very nicely.

COUNTY CULLINGS.

Items Picked Up By the Bulletin's Correspondents in Mason and Elsewhere.

MAYSICK.

Miss Anna Waddell, of Millersburg, is visiting Mrs. Elizabeth B. Jefferson.

Squire J. D. Raymond, Joel Laytham, David Dye and others attended the Lexington fair last week.

Some Italians, with a bear and baboon, passed through this place last week and gave a street performance.

Miss Mary J. Myall, one of our most charming young ladies, left on the 5th inst. to attend school at the Female College at Georgetown.

Marshall Hill, of Covington, is on the road again. He was at the Stonewall House one day last week with a full line of samples.

Mrs. Laura Thomas and son, of Carlisle, and Miss Mary Raymond, of this place, left for Vancburg Saturday morning to visit Mrs. Dr. Clarke.

Mrs. Laura Thomas, one of Carlisle's charming young widows, and Miss Kate Tugge, of Kansas City, are visiting their cousin, Miss Mary Raymond.

The colored fair opens here Wednesday, the 7th. They have the Flemingsburg band and a great many side shows on hand and a big balloon ascension.

During the convention here at the Christian Church last week there were eight delegates present, and over one hundred strangers entertained by the sisters.

Miss Julia E. Myall, one of our bright young ladies, left for Cincinnati a few days since to spend a few days with friends, and from there she goes to Lebanon, Ohio, to remain ten months to complete her education.

Professor W. R. Chandler was in town attending the Sunday school convention. He was urged by his many friends to teach a private school, but declined, saying that he did not think that it would be right, that he did not wish to do anything to cause division or strife in the community.

The Sunday school convention closed at the Christian Church last Thursday night. They were in session three nights and two days and had a very enjoyable and interesting meeting. It was largely attended. A large number of delegates and some eight or ten preachers were present, who made things lively, but perfect harmony prevailed. "J. B. H." was there and will enter into details of the whole affair in due time. He will tell you about the pretty girls and where they were from, &c.

SARDIS.

Mrs. Len Browning is at Newport News, visiting her sisters.

Miss Florence Spahr, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Miss Em Browning.

H. M. Piles and family and W. H. Bland are visiting relatives at Ogden, Utah.

Mrs. W. D. Thaxton, of Millersburg, is in Wisconsin for the benefit of her health.

Misses Bland took in the Ripley fair, and Miss Ollie Bland has gone to Cynthia.

Miss Anna Smith, of Millersburg, and Miss Bell Arthur, of Shannon, were guests of Mrs. C. C. Arthur last week.

Mrs. James Wood and daughter and Mrs. Walting and children, of Fern Leaf, Mrs. Amanda Hart and daughter-in-law Mrs. R. K. Hart and children, of Poplar Plains, visited the Proctor-Wood families last week.

We had the pleasure of meeting at Dr. Downing's, Miss Annie Hardgrave, of Mississippi, instructor in elocution, physical culture and penmanship in Mt. Olivet Academy, accompanied by W. C. Denning, instructor in English literature and social science in same academy. Between the acts we had some pretty piano recitals by Newell Downing.

The Sunday school convention at Mayslick last week was a very pleasant meeting. Sermons by Lucas, Hall and Zeigler elicited much comment and set the people to thinking. Song service by A. C. Hopkins was fine and well rendered, and the luncheon at 12 was all that any epicure could desire. "See what a bevy of pretty girls are seated in the vestibule; who are they?" we inquired of a society lady. "Misses Mary Hall, Tillie Rees, Nettie Howe and Florence Spahr," said she. Among the bright widows were Mrs. Laura Thomas, of Carlisle, and her guest, Mrs. Kate Tugge, of Kansas City. Among the guests were Mrs. Captain Geisreiter, nee Linda Chinn, and her pretty little two-year-old daughter Mary. Mrs. Chandler Reveal, of Olivet, was among the many handsome married ladies we met. Among the baby rosebuds we were introduced to Alma Thomas Hopper and Effie Lillian Gooding and saw riding a Shetland pony Myra and Rebecca Duke, two very sweet children. Thirty delegates and thirty-six visitors. F. M. Tinder, Secretary, may send official report.

ORANGEBURG.

Edward Roe, Sr., is on the sick list, with flux. Charles Kennan is going to build an addition to his house.

Convention here Saturday evening, but a very small attendance.

Rev. R. T. Peeples preached his farewell sermon here Sunday evening.

Misses Fannie and Anna Flaugher have gone to Ohio to visit relatives.

Our school has not commenced yet on account of the house not being finished.

Born, to the wife of C. H. Harrison, September 1st, a fine son; weight twelve pounds.

Ben Pollard and wife, of Sand Hill, spent Sunday with her father, Richard Wills, of this place.

Nevill Oridge got two or three of his fingers badly cut in a saw mill on his farm last Saturday.

A series of meetings is in progress here at the Christian Church, conducted by Revs. Zeigler and Spicer.

Professor Bradley and wife, of Mt. Gilead, were the pleasant guests of our merchant, E. A. Harn, Sunday.

Esquire Joseph Alexander, of Lewisburg, was here Saturday to try a case in Esquire L. M. Colis' court.

OUR TIGER



Is a jolly old fellow and has an amiable mission in life. He keeps down the man who would extort high prices, and by so doing beats Tammany's famous tiger as a public benefactor.

He is Not a Politician,

although he has a policy of his own. Call and see what he has done in prices on a special line of

Rockers,

Dining Chairs,

Sideboards

and everything in the FURNITURE line. He conducts his campaign on the bed-rock platform.

HENRY ORT,

11 E. SECOND ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Property of Wm. Wormald, corner of Wall and Third streets, including Coal Yard.

Grocery Store of Geo. T. Wood, Second street, Fifth ward.

House and Lot, Second street, Fifth ward, \$2,000.

House and Lot, Second street, Fifth ward, \$2,500.

Vacant Lot, 33x120 feet, Second street, Fifth ward, \$850.

Niland Property, in West End, 157x300 feet, \$1,800.

A. M. CAMPBELL,

Real Estate Agent.

LEWIS COUNTY

Farm For Sale,

—Containing about—

265 ACRES,

Of which 100 is river bottom, adapted to growing Corn, Wheat or Grass. Balance is uncleared hill land specially adapted to the growing of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums and all small Fruits, and a considerable portion of it is good Tobacco, Corn or Wheat land. One payment in cash will be required. Will give time on balance to suit purchaser. Title perfect. Can give possession the coming fall. For further particulars call on

R. B. LOVEL,
Corner Third and Market streets, Maysville, Ky.

DRESS GOODS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FIFTY PIECES

OF DRESS GOODS IN

Whip Cords,

Crepons, Serges,

Broadcloths,

And Ottomans, in all the new and desirable shades for Fall, from 50 cents to \$1.50 per yard. Also a new line of GIMPS in Silk Steel and Jet.

BROWNING & CO

51 WEST SECOND ST.

SPECIAL

Bargain List No. 1,

TERMS CASH.

GREAT KID GLOVE SALE

J. T. KACKLEY & CO.,

Successors to Kackley & McDougle.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

FAIR VISITORS.

SEE OUR NEW LINE OF

Gloves,

The largest in the city. Also new Handkerchiefs, Fans, Hosiery, &c. All our Summer Goods very cheap. Largest stock of

CARPETS

in the city. Prices the lowest. Call on

HOEFLICH BROS.,

211 AND 213 MARKET.

Postoffice

Drug Store.

A Complete Line of everything usually kept in a first-class Pharmacy. Just received a large shipment of

SPONGES, CHAMOIS AND SOAPS.

Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours. We assure you the very best of treatment.

Power & Reynolds.

STRAIGHTINE



STRAIGHTINE is an elegant highly perfumed hair dressing acting as a powerful tonic on the hair of either sex, and is entirely different from any other dressing ever offered for sale. It is made from the marrow of Goose-bones and will render coarse, wiry, curly or kinky hair as straight, soft and glossy as silk. Price, 75 Cents per Jar. Circulars, Free. Address, ROYAL CHEMICAL CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Chicago, Ills.

STRAIGHTINE is for sale in Maysville, Ky., by Thos. J. Chenoweth, Druggist.

The Jewel.

Get the best. You will save money by doing so. The JEWEL GAS STOVES, Heaters and Cooking are made of the best material and are unequalled. Honesty and Integrity are combined in their construction. Trial one. For sale by

J. J. FITZGERALD,

The Sanitary Plumber and Steam and Gas Filter.

SEPTEMBER 15,

1892.

Dr. MORRIS H. PHISTER,

HOMEOPATHIST,

Makes a specialty of chronic diseases, prominent among which are

Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Lung Troubles.

Piles and Fistula cured by a new system of painless and bloodless surgery. Calls answered promptly. Office corner Third and Sutton streets.

BARKLEY is Receiving Immense Lines of Fall Footwear From the Factories, Made For the Feet of This Market.

MASON COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Monday's Convention Instructs for Hon. Thomas H Paynter for Congress.

It has been conceded on most every hand for some time that the Democracy of this district would honor Congressman Paynter with a unanimous nomination for another term. So widespread is this feeling that the rank and file have not thought it necessary to quit their work and attend the preliminary meetings looking to his nomination. They have left it to a few to give expression to the overwhelming popular sentiment. To this fact, and this alone, is due the small turnout at the county convention yesterday afternoon.

The convention was called to order at 2 p.m. by J. N. Kehoe, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who stated the object of the meeting.

In the absence of G. W. Rogers, Secretary of the Executive Committee, the Chair appointed M. F. Marsh temporary Secretary.

Mr. Kehoe stated that unless there was some objection, a call of the precincts would be dispensed with, and all Democrats present would be considered delegates.

John L. Whitaker asked for a call of the precincts. This showed the following were represented: Maysville No. 1, Maysville No. 2, Dover, Mayslick, Lewisburg, Washington and Chester. No contests were reported.

On motion, John B. Holton was unanimously elected Chairman, and M. F. Marsh and C. Burgess Taylor Secretaries.

No contested delegations had been reported, but John L. Whitaker thought there ought to be a Committee on Credentials appointed, and he made a motion to that effect, the committee to consist of one from each precinct. The motion finally received a second, and was put to a vote. The convention failed to look at the matter in the same light as Mr. Whitaker, and the motion was lost.

J. N. Kehoe moved that all known Democrats of the county be appointed delegates to the district convention at Carlisle, and that they be instructed to vote for the nomination of Hon. Thomas H. Paynter for Congress, and to vote as a unit on all questions, those present at said convention to cast the vote. Mr. Kehoe said he believed Mr. Paynter was the unanimous choice of the Democrats of Mason, and his motion would simplify the work of the convention. The motion was seconded by R. B. Lovel. Geo. W. Sulser and John L. Whitaker thought it would be a better plan for the convention to name the delegates. After a short discussion of the matter, Mr. Kehoe's motion was adopted unanimously.

The convention then adjourned.

TORNADO policies—W. R. Warder, agt.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, make it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

Legislative Notes.

Senator Wall's resolution proposing that the extra session be adjourned September 6th till November 15th was withdrawn yesterday.

A message from the Governor Monday announced that he had vetoed the bill on Attorneys, on the ground that it had not received a constitutional majority on its final passage. The veto was referred to the General Statutes Committee. The House was unable to muster a quorum yesterday.

The State Treasury All Right.

The State Treasury is in funds again. There are \$300,000 in the strong box and more pouring in. Treasurer Hale received \$300,000 Saturday, which is more than he has taken in on any other one day since he has been in office. Of this amount \$150,000 was from the Sheriff of Jefferson County. The money flowing into the Treasury is from the Sheriff's settlements, and the Treasurer will be ready to pay out the \$700,000 school money October 1, and to meet all other obligations of the State.

Fifteen Thousand for Jay Hawker.

Says the Lexington correspondent of Louisville Post: "John E. Madden offered Ed. Clasby \$15,000 for the two-year-old Jay Bird colt, Jay Hawker, that got a record of 2:20 at Maysville. Although Clasby is a poor man working for \$60 a month and Jay Hawker the only horse of importance he owns, he promptly refused the long price offered. He thinks his colt is a second Allerton, and is willing to run the risk of the colt's dying on his hands in order to take advantage of his supposed increase in value before the season ends. Now that J. B. Ferguson has lost his great two-year-old Stamping Ground by death, Clasby may change his mind and sell his wonderful youngster."

GEO. W. SULSER, law, fire insurance.

WHO went on a "Wild Goose Chase?"

DULEY & BALDWIN, general insurance, 205 Court street.

ARISTO photos \$2 per dozen, at Dora's, 15½ West Second street.

THERE has been a rise of about one foot in the river the past day or so.

CHARLES A. GARDNER in his new play at the opera house, September 15.

CHARLES A. GARDNER at the opera house Thursday evening, September 15.

REV. W. C. THARP has accepted a call to Carlisle Christian Church for another year.

THE sale of seats for Gardner opens Monday, September 12th, at 8 a.m., at Nelson's.

DR. B. A. STOCKDALE, the specialist, is at the Central Hotel to-day on his monthly visit.

MRS. F. B. COLLINS has re-opened her dress-making establishment in rooms adjoining the BULLETIN office.

MRS. RICHARD FINNELL, of Walton, Boone County, attempted to commit suicide by taking "Rough on Rats."

MASTER JOSEPH SPARKS, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sparks, has received the appointment to the State College at Lexington.

REPORTS from yesterday's rain indicate that it was general throughout the Ohio valley. The backbone of the drought has been broken.

WM. ENGLISH, the escaped lunatic, was taken back to the asylum at Lexington yesterday afternoon. A guard was sent down after him.

PROFESSOR J. W. ROWLAND, Principal of the High School, has moved into the residence lately erected by Miss Anna Hunt, on Second street, near Poplar.

HAUCKE'S REED AND BRASS BAND returned from Portsmouth this morning.

REED AND BRASS BAND returned from Portsmouth this morning.

THE "Favorite" stoves and ranges are sold by McClanahan & Shea. They also handle a fine line of mantels, grates and tinware, and execute job work of all kinds promptly and in the best manner.

JUST received, another lot of 14-karat gold stem-wind watches at \$15, for ladies; gent's gold watches at lower prices than they have ever been sold, at Murphy's, the jeweler, successor to Hopper & Murphy.

THE steamer M. P. Wells will carry passengers to the Manchester Fair, Thursday and Friday, at 40 cents round trip from Maysville. Will pass here at 8:30, arriving at Manchester at 10. Returning leave Manchester at 5 p.m.

WELL DICKINSON has decided to remain in Maysville one more week, and extends the grand offer of one dozen of those beautiful \$5 aristo cabinet photos at \$2.50. Also the new "French" cabinets at \$4. And this is positively the last week.

MR. GEORGE R. HUMPHREYS starts for California next Monday for an extended visit. He will go by way of Shawhan, Bourbon County, to see his sister, Mrs. Corilla LaRue. The health of this excellent lady is, we understand, not so good as formerly.

HE is a wise man who deals with Ballenger, the jeweler. The goods sold there are the best made. Ballenger invites special attention this week to a line of fine clocks, which are guaranteed to be correct time-keepers. That's the kind to buy.

AN ENQUIRER special from Ashland says: "A system of robbery has been discovered in cases of dry goods destined to merchants, over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Cases of clothing have been deftly opened in several instances and many articles have checked up short on the invoices."

THE WOODS are full of them. We mean the man who is always telling a newspaper to pitch into this, that and the other thing, and claims that it lacks nerve because it does not rip people up the back. And, as an exchange remarks, he is the same one who never wants his name used under any circumstances, and is the first to cry that injustice has been done.

THE contest for the Transylvania stake at the October trotting meeting in Lexington will likely be one of the greatest ever witnessed in Kentucky. Among the probable starters are such evenly matched trotters as Evangeline, 2:13; Paragon, 2:13½; Anderson's Nightingale, 2:13½; New York Central, 2:13½; Steve Whipple, 2:14; Mute Wilkes, 2:14½; Belle Vara, 2:15; Ponce de Leon, 2:15; Hamlin's Nightingale, 2:14; Gillette, 2:17½; Dr. Sparks, 2:17½; Sallie B. who forced Evangeline out in 2:14½; Black Storm, 2:17½; Five Points, 2:17½; Fred S. Wilkes, who went in 2:14½ at public trial in Cleveland, and Dandy, Jr., 2:18.

Mr. S. N. Meyer and wife, of Maysville, have taken rooms at the Hotel Alms—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. James Barbour, Jr., returned last evening from Charlottesville, Va., where he has been attending school.

Mr. R. L. Browning, of the firm of Browning & Co., went East last night to purchase a fresh stock of dry goods.

Miss Blanche Lawson and Mrs. Will White, of Jamestown, New York, are vis-

THE BIG SHOW.

IT WILL BE HERE TO-MORROW—SELLS BROTHERS' TRIUMPHAL RETURN FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

NO other amusement event ever created such general interest and caused such wide-spread comment, as did the trip to Australia of Sells Brothers' big show of the world, begun last October, and triumphantly completed by a safe return to San Francisco, in June, after a six months' tour of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland, and a most hazardous and costly journey of over twenty thousand miles. As the great and famous exhibition is booked for Maysville to-morrow, September 7th, it is pertinent to say that the highest endorsement with which it was preceded by the American press was more than editorially accepted by our trans-Pacific contemporaries. We learn, for instance, from an extended criticism in the Melbourne Daily Argus that the wonderful show "must be pronounced a brilliant success, for it may be safely said that no such panorama of wonders has ever before been unfolded to a Melbourne audience;" that "all is so good it would be hard to pick out any particular item as being the most worthy of praise," and that "it would take so much space to mention in detail all the wonderful performances on horseback and foot that were given;" that the "races were splendidly contested, and furnished brilliant spectacles."

The Daily Argus of the same great city said: "The entertainment as a whole fully bears out the reputation which it has won."

The Daily Standard admiringly remarked: "We have had a few big things in Melbourne, and have rather flattered ourselves upon them, and have grown knowing enough to 'wink our other eye' when discounting the tall tales of our American cousins. We thought we knew what a circus was, too, until the Sells Brothers strayed our way. But they have shattered our old beliefs. Twenty shows in one, and each show a circus in itself, is too much of a revelation."

The Daily Herald testified: "It is easily seen that Sells' Circus deserves its reputation, and is full worthy of the biggest patronage the public can bestow; it certainly dwarfs everything we have ever had in Australia."

In brief," summarized the Daily Telegraph, "it may be said that the show surpasses expectation." And everywhere, all throughout the colonies, similar and unanimous praise swelled into volumes.

Even when the splendid and daring American enterprise was, through the mercenary and implacable hostility of a quarantine official, forced to open in Sydney without horses, the Daily Telegraph of that city said: "It is a distinct pleasure to find in Sells' United Shows an exhibition manifestly worthy its American reputation and the extensive promises with which it came upon Australia."

Dr. C. T. Pearce returned last evening from a trip East.

Mr. John L. Chamberlain has returned from Kansas City.

Miss Meck Orr is visiting Mrs. G. W. Orr, Jr., of Cincinnati.

Mr. A. B. Greenwood leaves soon for a visit of several weeks at Montreal.

Miss Agnes Hanley, of Market street, is visiting Mrs. Golden of Newport.

Miss Flora Bloom, of Ripley, is the guest of the Misses Bloom, of Fifth ward.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Newton and son returned last evening from a visit near Cincinnati.

Mr. John Dingler and daughter, Miss Agnes, are visiting near Bethel, Bath County.

Miss Theresa Faber, of Newport, has returned home after a visit to Miss Agnes Dingler.

Mr. Joseph Gates, of Bethel, Bath County, spent Monday in Maysville with his friends.

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Mr. R. L. Browning, of the firm of Browning & Co., went East last night to purchase a fresh stock of dry goods.

Miss Blanche Lawson and Mrs. Will White, of Jamestown, New York, are vis-

iting the family of J. D. Riley at Clark's station.

MISS NELLIE M. BAIN has returned to her home at Cincinnati, after a pleasant visit to the family of Mr. Martin Hanley of Market street.

REV. J. E. WRIGHT and wife left to-day to attend the annual session of the Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church, South, at Middlesborough.

MISS PHOEBE HICKMAN FORMAN, of Washington, left to-day to accept a position as teacher of instrumental music in the college at Georgetown, Ky.

MESSRS. A. M. LACHLAN, R. C. ARNETT and FRANK FOSTER, of Cincinnati, spent Sunday with the family of Mr. A. B. GREENWOOD, of Commerce street.

MR. and MRS. R. A. TOUP, Miss MARY KENNAN and Mrs. M. F. MARSH and daughter went to Mayslick this morning to attend the funeral of the late R. D. CHINN.

MIXED SPICES—CALHOUN'S.

LOOK OUT FOR A "WILD GOOSE CHASE."

G. S. JUDIS, INSURANCE AND COLLECTION AGENCY.

A. M. CAMPBELL, REAL-ESTATE, LOANS AND COLLECTIONS.

MAYOR PEARCE will leave to-morrow for a trip West, and will be absent several weeks.

VISIT THE NEW STORE, SEE THE NEW GOODS, LEARN THE MODERN PRICES (NO OLD GOODS), AT HOPPER & CO.'S JEWELRY STORE.

THE SCHOOL BOOKS IN GENERAL USE AT PUBLISHERS' PRICES. A LIBERAL SHARE OF YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED. VERY RESPECTFULLY,

ANNA M. FRAZER, AGENT.

JUDGE COLE AND MESSRS. J. W. ALEXANDER, JAMES H. SALLEE, R. B. LOVEL AND C. D. NEWELL ARE AMONG THOSE WHO ARE ATTENDING THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION AT CARLISLE TO-DAY.

CONGRESSMAN PAYNTER AND MESSRS. B. E. ROE AND C. H. CALLOW, OF GREENUP, JUDGE LABAN T. MOORE AND MR. R. H. PRITCHARD, OF CATLETTSBURG, MR. J. M. SAULSBERRY, OF WILLARD, AND MR. F. O. F. HARBESON, OF GRAYSON, WERE AMONG THE DEMOCRATS WHO CAME DOWN LAST EVENING AND WENT TO CARLISLE THIS MORNING TO ATTEND THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.

THE DAILY HERALD TESTIFIED: "IT IS EASILY SEEN THAT SELLS' CIRCUS DESERVES ITS REPUTATION, AND IS FULL WORTHY OF THE BIGGEST PATRONAGE THE PUBLIC CAN BESTOW; IT CERTAINLY DWARFS EVERYTHING WE HAVE EVER HAD IN AUSTRALIA."

THE DAILY STANDARD ADMIRINGLY REMARKED: "WE HAVE HAD A FEW BIG THINGS IN MELBOURNE, AND HAVE RATHER FLATTERED OURSELVES UPON THEM, AND HAVE GROWN KNOWING ENOUGH TO 'WINK OUR OTHER EYE' WHEN DISCOUNTING THE TALL TALES OF OUR AMERICAN COUSINS. WE THOUGHT WE KNEW WHAT A CIRCUS WAS, TOO, UNTIL THE SELLS BROTHERS STRAYED OUR WAY. BUT THEY HAVE SHATTERED OUR OLD BELIEFS. TWENTY SHOWS IN ONE, AND EACH SHOW A CIRCUS IN ITSELF, IS TOO MUCH OF A REVELATION."

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